## CONGRESS

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1853.

IN SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the Senate respecting Arkansas bonds held by the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

[The amount of the bonds is \$538,000, due on interest \$529,356, making an aggregate of \$867,356. Besides the above, the Department holds \$90,000 of said bonds in trust for the Chickasaw Indians, on which interest was paid to 1st July, 1842, since which nothing has been received from the stock on account of either principal or interest. Interest, up to 1st day of January, 1853, amounts to \$56,700, making a total of \$146,700. To indemnify the trust fund of the Chickasaws Congress have from time to time appropriated the arrearages of the interest to the extent of \$56,700.] IN SENATE.

WORKS ON FORTS JEFFERSON AND TAYLOR. The PRESIDENT of the Senate also laid before the body a report from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information as to the progress of the work at Tortugas and at Key West; which

progress of the work at Tortugas and at Key West; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

[The appropriations for Fort Taylor, at Key West, average about \$65,000 per year, and at that annual rate of appropriation it will take between twelve and thirteen years to make the remaining expenditure of \$805,000, required to complete the work according to estimate. For Fort Jefferson the appropriations have averaged about \$53,000. To complete the fort it will require the annual rate for upwards of eighteen years, as the estimate calls for \$989,862. The Secretary thinks the best mode would be to appropriate for each fort at once the whole sum esbe to appropriate for each fort at once the whole sum es-timated to complete each fort, leaving authority with the President to assign as large a portion annually may be deemed compatible with an advantageous pros cution of the work.]

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS. The following memorials and petitions were presented

and appropriately referred:

By Mr. SEWARD: From William J. Young, of the city of New York, asking that the Constitution of the United States may be so amended as to establish for the United States and its Territories a uniform system of marriage, directly prohibiting the establishment of and legalization, in any form, of a system of bigamy or plurality of wives, or of concubinage, within the American Union, and the protection of the citizen against the powers of priestcraft, opulence, corruption, and of arbitrary men to monopolize

By Mr. FISH: From Dr. Hartwell Carver, asking for himself and associates a charter to establish a railroad from some point on the Mississippi or Missouri river, or from Lake Michigan, to the Pacific.

from Lake Michigan, to the Pacific.

By Mr. MORTON: Several joint resolutions of the Legislature of Florida, in favor of grants of land for the establishment of a port of entry at Pilatka, for the appointment of an agent to examine the archives of Cuba, and copy all documents relating to the early history of Florida, and in favor of the claim of J. B. Bates, and from the naval storekeeper at Pensacola, asking to be relieved from his accountability for sundry articles missing from the public stores.

Mr. SHIELDS: From C. L. Richter, asking to be By Mr. SHIELDS: From C. L. Richter, asking to be paid for his time and services in constructing the furnace in which the equestrian statue of Gen. Andrew Jackson was cast. The memorialist states that he was called on to be engaged to model and make mouldings to cast the statue, and that a partnership was proposed to him by Mr. Mills; that he invented and constructed the furnace which was used in casting the statue, and had made two moulds of the head of the statue, and had made two moulds of the body of General Jackson, while Mr. Mills was rumored abroad as the actual inventor of the furnace. By Mr. MALLORY: From members of the Chamber of

Commerce at Apalachicola, asking an appropriation for the removal of the bar off that harbor. By Mr. CASS: From the German American Democratic League of the city of New York, asking the passage

of the homestead bill.

[Mr. CASS spoke of the pleasure he felt in presenting this petition in favor of a measure which met his appro-bation. He had already given his views in favor of the bill, though he was not pleased with all the details. He thought no better disposition could be made of the public lands than to grant them to persons who were not able to

purchase, but who would become actual settlers. J
Petitions were also presented by Messrs. SEBASTIAN,
SEWARD, BELL, BRODHEAD, TOUCEY, FELCH, and WALKER, and referred to the proper con THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the message of the President communicating the fact that the Seminole Indians had ove from Florida, submitted a report, which

was ordered to be printed. This report gives a statement of the facts connected with this subject from the time of the treaty of Payne's manner in which these Indians have ever procrastinated, and how the time for their removal in the first instance was anticipated on their part by the commencement of hostilities, the murder of the United States agent, the massacre of the troops under Major Dade, and the simul taneous murdering of the inhabitants in isolated positions

The report goes on to state that, on the assignment of land to these Indians by Gen. Worth, it was conditioned that his regiment of United States troops should be kept in Florida, to serve as a cordon to keep the Indians within their limits and thus gives a little security to the within their limits, and thus give a little security to the advancing settlements and farmers of the interior. So far from keeping within the limits assigned them, with ample ranges for cattle, rivers abundantly supplied with fish, and the hammock prairie barren, and prairie teeming with game, they sought the settlements in 1849, and commenced anew the work of murder and destruction of property. Again were new troops ordered to Florida, and again were the Indians allowed to remain; and now, although a deputation of the chiefs were at the seat of Government last September, and entered into a written agreement, by which their removal would be immediate and final, they now refuse to go, and insist, to the great ent of the interest of Florida, to remain within h

The committee, in thus briefly adverting to a condition of events as they exist in Florida, are not a little sur-prised at the tardy policy of the Government, which has sought to remove the Indian under the full force of a mu-tual obligation, and yet has allowed them all the advantage of delay, and the protraction of an event which the safety and prosperity of the State demands. The committee further express its belief that the Unit-

ed States are bound to complete what in 1835 they so unsuccessfully began, and which for a period of eighteen years has allowed within the borders of a sovereign State a band of persons hostile to her inhabitants, their security and property.

The committee express some doubt as to the best mode

to pursue to effect the end sought, wiz. the speedy and unconditional removal of the Indians from the State. Experience has demonstrated that they enjoy no immu-nities over the white man in their endurance of fatigue, and that they are susceptible of all the influences which break down repose, by quick marches and night attacks on their camping grounds. That whenever these courses have been pursued by a military force they have been invariably followed by success.

The committee also suggest that the troops be accompanied by surveyors, so that each day's march would thus

place in possession of the Government a knowledge of its territory, and subject it to such laws of entry as exist elsewhere; and that such operations would more than ever convince the Indians that the Government were in earnest

That at this late period of delay and faithlessness or the part of the Seminoles, the committee would urge prompt and decisive measures to be pursued to rid the sovereign State that peace and quietude which for so many years she has sought in vain. To attain this object the committee recommend the passage of the amendment which they have inserted in the Indian appropriation bill. The amendment alluded to is not yet made, as it will have to be based upon estimates not yet made, as it will have to be based upon estimates not yet before the committee in detail. 7

OTHER REPORTS' FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. STOCKTON, from the Committee on Pensions, made an adverse report on the petition of Abigail Bishop.

Also, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of Mary A. Hamilton, accompanied by a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. BADGER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the relief of Charles Stearns, accompa-nied by a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROOKE, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of Capt.

John De Treville, accompanied by a report, which was

Mr. GEYER, from the Committee on the Judicinry made an adverse report on the memorial of citizens of Lee county, Iowa, relating to claims in the Sac and For half breed Indians; which was ordered to be printed.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON SEAMEN. Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution : Recorded, That the select committee on frauds, abuses, &c. be instructed to inquire whether any fee, per centage, or capitation tax has been levied, charged, or collected of the senmen, petty officers, or officers of any vessel of war of the Uni-

ted Sectes, by any individual or individuals, on the pretence that any act of Congress for their benefit or relief was passed by the procurement or influence of such individual or individuals; and if so, how much was charged or collected; and was the said pretence on which said money was charged or received true or false?

Mr. HALE asked that the resolution might be consider ed at once. And he would state in a word the reasons that induced him to offer it. Last year an act had been passed giving extra compensation to certain officers and seamen engaged on the coasts of California and Oregon. He had been told (and he had the names of the witnesses) that on the arrival of the Vincennes and Vandalia, the pursers of those vessels were informed that the act was passed through the influence of a certain individual; that it was by his intervention that the money was obtained for the seamen; and that a capitation tax was levied, amount-ing in the aggregate to some three or four thousand dollars, and withheld from their pay. All the facts he was pre-pared to prove in twenty-four hours, by persons now in

Mr. GWIN denounced the accusation as false—unequivocally, unconditionally false. The amendment to the appropriation bill had been offered by him without solicitation on the part of any individual. He submitted it to his colleagues on the Naval Committee, and they concurred in it heartiff, and could be submitted.

colleagues on the Naval Committee, and they concurred in it heartily, and could bear out the truth of his assertion.

Mr. HALE said it was because he believed it false, infamously false, that he had offered it. He never supposed for one moment that the Naval Committee had been influenced by any one, and he hoped he had not been so understood by the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. The fact was, that money had been extorted from the hard carnings of the poor sailor under that pretence, which witnesses were now ready to prove. He had introduced the resolution to show that the Naval Committee had not been governed or influenced by any one, and that had not been governed or influenced by any one, and that the pretence set up was false and scandalous.

The resolution was at once agreed to. AWARD OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.

A message was also received from the President of the United States, in compliance with a resolution calling for the award made by Louis Napoleon, of France, in the case of the private armed brig Gen. Armstrong, destroyed at Fayal during the war with England. [Mr. Rives, in his letter of December, 1852, states that,

pursuance of invitation, he attended at the office of the linister of Foreign Affairs of France, where he met the Portuguese Minister, when they were each presented with a copy of the award, without any intimation of its nature, and with the declaration that the Prince President had been so much occupied recently with the changes of the Government thad he had no opportunity of declaring the

award in person.

The communication is, in effect, that it is clear the United States was at war with Great Britain at the time. but Portugal preserving her neutrality, the "General Armstrong," armed for privateering, cast anchor at Fayal, in the dominions of the Queen of Portugal. That, without any respect for the rights of neutrality, a bloody encounter took place between the Americans and English, and that the next day after the encounter an English ves-sel ranged herself near the American privateer for the sel ranged herself near the American privateer for the purpose of cannonading her; that this determination being followed by the act, induced Capt. Reid and his crew to abandon and to destroy her. The Prince President goes on to say that "he does not consider it clear that if certain British long-boats, on the night of the 26th, approached the General Armstrong, that these boats were manned by men provided with arms and ammunition. But he considers it clear that these long-boats having ap-proached the brig, the crew of the latter having hailed them and ordered them to be off, immediately fired upon them, killing some and wounding others mortally, with-out any attempt having been made by the long-boats to repel force by force. The American captain did not apply to the Portuguese Governor for protection until blood had been shed, and when the fire had ceased the brig came to anchor under the castle at the distance of a stone's throw; the Portuguese Governor was then informed of what was passing in the port, and he did on several occasions interpose with the British commander to obtain a cessation of hostilities, and to complain of the violation of a neutral territory, and effectively prevented some American sailors on land from embarking for the purpose of prolonging the conflict, which was contrary to the laws

of nations. The weakness of the garrison prevented any armed intervention.

It is considered, in this state of things, that Capt. Reid not having applied from the beginning for the intervention of the neutral sovereign, and having had recourse to arms in order to repel an unjust aggression, has thus falled to respect the neutrality of the territory of the foreign sovereign, and released that sovereign of the obligation in which he was to afford him protection by any other means than that of a pacific intervention; from which it follows that the Government of her most faithwhich it follows that the Government of her most faith-ful Majesty cannot be held responsible for the results of the collision, which has taken place in contempt of her rights and sovereignty, in violation of the neutrality of her territory, and without the local officers or lieutenants having been required in proper time and enabled to grant aid and protection to those having a right to the same. Therefore, we have decided and we declare that the claim presented by the Government of the United States against her most faithful Majesty has no foundation, and that no indemnity is due by Portugal in consequence of the loss of the American brig General Armstrong, armed for priva

teering purposes.

Done and signed, &c. under the seal of State, at the Palace of the Tuilcries, November 30th, 1852. L. NAPOLEON. 1

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. STRATTON, under a suspension the rules, the House proceeded to consider Senate bill for the relief of Abigail Stafford, when— It was read three times and passed.

Mr. CLARK, by consent, in pursuance of notice, intro duced a bill to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said State in the construction of a railroad from Davenport, via Muscatine, to Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river, in said State; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on

On motion of Mr. HARPER, by consent, Senate bill granting a pension to Mrs. Ann C. Belknap was taken up, read three times, and passed. On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, under a suspension of

the rules, the House took up Senate bill for the relief of Nathan Weston, jr., late additional paymaster in the United States army; and it was read three times and Mr. GORMAN, by consent, from the Committee on Mi-

litary Affairs, to which was referred Senate bill for the relief of Francis P. Gardiner, reported the same back with an amendment; which was agreed to, when-The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. CARTTER, by consent, from the Committee on Pa-tents, reported a bill regulating the reports of the Patent Office, and providing for an additional officer therein; which was read twice.

Mr. C. explained that this bill proposed to do what was

not now done in the Patent Office. It proposed to make an intelligible mechanical report of the transactions of that office. Every gentleman was aware of the fact that the contents of the mechanical report of the Patent Office were now unintelligible, for want of any mechanical description of the patents, which was the great design of the report. This bill proposed to remedy this difficulty by furnishing an outline draft, for this purpose providing for the employment of an engraver at twelve hundred dol-lars a year, which sum was to be paid out of the patent fars, a year, which sum was to be paid out of the patent fund, and not out of the Treasury. This subject had been under consideration in the Committee of Patents for more than eight months, and this was the first opportunity he had had of reporting it to the House.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, believing that it should be examined before finally acted

The motion was disagreed to; and the bill was then

read the third time and passed.
On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, the House proceeded to consider Senate bill to confer on John W Quinney, a member of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, the rights of citizenship of the United States, and for other purposes; when it was read twice.

Mr. ORR, considering the bill unconstitutional, that it be laid on the table. Mr. JOHNSON said that, as some gentlemen seemed to think the bill unconstitutions, he would move to amend it by striking out so much thereof as proposed to naturalize

John Quinney, only retaining that portion of it which allowed him to hold property.

Mr. ORR then withdrew his motion, when—

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill read the third time and passed—the title being amended so as to read, a bill for the relief of John W. Quinney. A considerable number of Senate bills were taken up, read twice, and referred; but before disposing of this

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1853.

IN SENATE. The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body communication from the Secretary of War, showing the expense of the national armories, and the number of arms and appendages made and repaired thereat during the year ending June 30, 1852.

Jear ending June 30, 1852.

[The expenditure for the armory at Springfield amounts to \$209,580 and a fraction; that of Harper's Ferry to \$263,145, and a fraction; aggregate \$472,695, and a fraction. At Springfield there were 19,800 percussion

uskets manufactured, with two thousand of the same for I

cadets. At Harper's Ferry there were 13,400 percussion muskets, and 3,227 percussion rifles.]

Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for raising an additional regiment of cavalry; which was read and passed to a second

Also, from the same committee, the following Hous bills without amendment: An act to provide for the payment of the companies of Captains Bush, Price, and Suarez, for military services in Florida, and an act for the relief of the heirs at law of Anthony G. Willis, deceased.

Also, from the same committee, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of James D. Cobb, asking to be restored to the army, from which he had been dismissed by sentence of court, and from the consideration of eight memorials from different S:ates asking the abolition of chaplains in the army; which was

ngreed to.
Mr. FELCH, from the Committee on Public Lands, re Mr. FELCH, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of Joseph Mitchell, accompanied by a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill for the relief of Silas Messenger, accompanied by a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. BORLAND, from the Committee on Pensions, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Sarah Bruster and W. Howard, of Tennessee, and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

RESOLUTIONS. Mr. CASS submitted the following for consideration :

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire and report whether any measures, and if any, what, should be taken by the Senate in relation to the declaration annexed to the ratification on the part of Great Britain of the treaty concluded between that country and the United States April 19, 1850, and to the letter of the Secretary of State to the British Minister on the exchange of the ratifications. On motion by Mr. SHIELDS, Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to inquire into the expediency of establishing a permanent arsenal and general depot of arms for for the Pacific coast; another for the general depot of arms for for the Pacific coast; another for the coast of the Mexican Gulf; another for the Southern Atlantic; and another for the Northern Atlantic and the lakes; and if, upon inquiry, he shall find that these, or some such establishments are necessary, he shall proceed to make all the investigations necessary for the judicious selection of such sites as shall be most safe, eligible, and accessible for the purpose of the military defence of these respective portions of our coast and frontier.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

On motion of Mr. BADGER, the Senate took up the bill from the House for the prevention of frauds on the Treaury of the United States; the question being the amendments made by the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BADGER explained the amendments, and

cated their adoption.

Mr. HALE spoke of the bill as one intended to prevent members from using the influence, but it appeared that outsiders had done that for them; and alluded to the case where money had been extorted from the poor sailor, by these individuals, under the impression that their influence had occasioned the passage of a measure granting

extra pay. The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

COLONIZATION IN NORTH AMERICA

The Senate then proceeded to consider the joint resolu-tion declaratory of the views of the United States respecting colonization upon the North American continent by European Powers, and respecting the island of Cuba Mr. SOULE rose and addressed the Senate at length

and was followed by Mr. CASS on the same side.

Mr. SEWARD had some observations to offer, and would nove that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. DIXON asked him to withdraw the motion, in order that he might offer his resolutions to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to ascertain and report whether the Government of Great Britain, since the ratifications of the treaty of Nicaragua, ad violated any of the provisions thereof, &c.

Mr. SEWARD withdraw his motion, and the resolution were sent to the Chair, read, and ordered to be printed. [They were published in the Intelligencer last week. The PRESIDENT of the Serate then put the following ills on their reading:

House bill regulating the reports of the Patent Office

ad providing for additional officers therein, was referred to the Committee on Patents and the Patent office.

The amendments of the House to the bill to confer on John W. Quinney, a member of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, the rights of citizenship of the United States, and for other purposes, were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Senate then took up the amendment of the Housto the bill for the relief of Francis P. Gardiner, and con curred therein.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, in answer to the resolution of the House of December 27, 1852, in reference to claims of custom-house officers for extra compensation, ion necessary or advisable, either to protect the Treasury from unjust claims, or to secure to claimants their just

rights. Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, made a few remarks on the subject of the message; when it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

ordered to be printed.

Mr. DARBY, by consent, introduced a bill granting to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company the right of way through the lands of the St. Louis Arsenal, the St. Louis Marine Hospital, and Jefferson Barracks; which was read three times and passed.

NEW YORK MINT BILL. The House then resumed the consideration of the m tion of Mr. CHANDLER, to reject the bill to establish a branch mint of the United States in the city of New York,

heretofore reported from the Committee of Ways and Means by Mr. Brooks. Mr. SEYMOUR, of New York, resumed and concluded his remarks in favor of the bill, and demanded the previ-

The previous question was seconded: Ayes 76, noes 44.

Mr. BROOKS, as the member reporting the measure under consideration, then addressed the House in reply to remarks which had been made against the bill. Before be concluded, the morning hour expired.

DEFICIENCY BILL. On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the deficiency bill.

The consideration and disposition of the various amend-nents to this bill occupied the House the remainder of the day.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1858.

IN SENATE.

Mr. BADGER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, which was referred the bill to authorize the heirs of a deceased party to a suit to prosecute the suit, reported the same back with an amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause, and simply providing that the portions of section 31, of the act of 1789, to establish the judicial courts of the United States, shall hereafter extend to all real and mixed actions pending in any court of the United States; and the heir or heirs of the party thereto dying before final judgment. Shall have the same rights and be subject to the like duties as the executor or administrator.

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment out of order the ground that it was not to supply a deficiency in appropriation authorized by law.

Mr. STANLY appealed from this decision.

And the question being taken, the Chair was sustain

the cases therein provided for.

Mr. BADGER explained the object of the amendment and it was agreed to, and the bill was passed with the title so amended as to read." A bill to extend to real and mixed actions the provisions of the 31st section of the

udiciary act."

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, which was referred the bill and amendments made by the House of Representatives, to confer on John W. Quinney, a member of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, the right of citizenship of the United States, reported in favor of concurring in the same; which was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution providing for the appointment of an assessment of the second control of

associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the State of California and the Territory of Oregon, on the ground that the committee had before the whole subject of the reorganization of the federal courts; but not having time to mature such a system as was demanded at the present session, would let it go over

Mr. GWIN spoke of the importance of the subject to his constituents; they had in California but a solitary judge of the Supreme Court, in the event of whose illness or death, business in the United States courts would be entirely suspended, and expressed his regret that action could not be had on the joint resolution at the present

Mr. BUTLER had every inclination to gratify the Sena be the first that every inclination to graffy the Schator from California in making some provision for the
benefit of his State; but there were other States similarly
situated, and the committee found a reorganization of the
whole system necessary; when the committee took the
subject under its consideration, that Senator might rest
assured that justice would be done to California.

The committee was then discharged.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL. On motion by Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, the Homestead bill was taken up, and made the special order for the 3d of

Mr. CHANDLER to reject the bill to establish a branch mint of the United States in the city of New York, heretofore reported by Mr. BROOKS from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. BROOKS concluded the remarks which he co Mr. BROOKS concluded the remarks which he commenced yesterday in support of the bill. He argued to prove the incompetency of the mint at Philadelphia, remarking that its whole cost to the country was three-quarters of a million of dollars annually, and yet it came before Congress and asked for only \$48,000 for its expenditure. Two hundred thousand dollars was appropriated by itself out of its own contingent fund, sequestrated from depositors and holders of bullion; and yet this mint came before Congress mystifying the matter so that they could not comprehend it, and demanded but \$48,000 for its expenditures. He then replied to the assertion of Mr. Chandler that the people of New York did not want this mint. He acknowledged there was some truth in a portion of this allegation, for there were large interests in the city of New York which were opposed to the establishment of a mint at that place. There was the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, which enjoyed the transportation of some fifty millions of dollars annually; which, according to the declaration of the gentleman from which, according to the declaration of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, yielded that company twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. And next, there were the large express companies, which were also employed in the transportation of bullion and con to and from Philadelphia, which lay the holder under heavy taxes for transporting his gold. In addition to these, there were large bullion brokers, whose interests were opposed to the establishmen of this mint; and he had been shown letters from the city of New York, written to members of the House, de claring that no mint whatsoever was necessary there; but when the names of these writers were shown to him, he or express companies, or more generally with large bul-lion brokers of the city of New York. In conclusion, he

argued the necessity of a mint in the city of New York.

The question was then taken, "Shall this bill be rejected?" and it was decided in the negative: Yeas 69, nays 94.

The bill was then read a second time, and the question

being on ordering it to be engrossed and read a third

Mr. BROCKS demaided the previous question.

Mr. CHANDLER meved to commit the bill to the Connittee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The SPEAKER stated that the motion was not in ord ending the demand for the previous question

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Willis Allen, Wm. Appleton Ashe, Babcock, Barrere, Bartlett, Bennett, Bowie, Bowne Brenton, Brooks, Albert G. Brown, Burrows, Caldwell, Thomp Brenton, Brooks, Albert G. Brown, Burrows, Caldwell, Thompson Campbell, Chapman, Clark, Cobb, Conger, Darby, Dean, Doty, Floyd, Freeman, Gaylord, Gentry, Goodrich, Gorman, Gray, Hall, Hart, Haws, Hascall, Hawen, Henn, Hibbard, Horsford, Howard, Thomas Y. Howe, Ingersoll, Ives, Jenkins, Robert W. Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, George G. King, Preston King, Little, Lockhart, Martin, Meacham, Miner, Moleny, Murray, Nabers, Olds, Penn, Penniman, Phelps, Preston, Richardson, Riddle, Robie, Robinson, Russell, Sackett, Schormerhorn, Schooleraft, Schoonmaker, David L. Seymour, Origen S. Seymour, Smart, Smith, Snow, F. P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Abrim P. Stephens, Alexander H. Stephens, Stuart, Sutherland, Sweetser, Taylor, Thurston, Walbridge, Ward, Wells, and Wilcox—86.

NAYS—Messrs, Charles Allen, Allison, Appett, Beale, Bragg, Briggs, Busby, Jos. Cable, Lewis D. Campbell, Chand-

NAYS—Messrs. Charles Allen. Allison, Aysectt. Beale, Bragg, Briggs, Busby, Jos. Cable, Lewis D. Campbell, Chandler, Chastain, Churchwell, Clemans (Gingman, Colcock, Curtis, John G. Davis, Dawson, Dimmick, Dockery, Duncan, Dunham. Eastman, Edmandsons, Faulkner, Fay, Ficklin, Florence, Henry M. Fuller, Thos. J. D. Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Gilmtre, Goodenow, Hammond, Harper, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Hendricks, Hülyer, Holladay, John W. Hove, Thomas M. Howe, Jackson, Andrew Johnson, James Johnson, Juhn Johnson, George W. Jones, J. Glancy Jones, Kurtz, Landry, Letcher, Mann, Marshall, Mason, Me Langhan, McMullen, McNair, Millson, Henry D. Moore, John Lanahan, McMullen, McNair, Millson, Henry D. Moore, John Moore, Morehead, Morrison, Murphy, Newton, Orr, Outlaw, Andrew Parker, Porter, Powell, Reed, Robbins, Ross, Savage, Skelton, Benjamin Stanton, St. Martin, Stratton, Toombs Townshand, Tuck, Venable, Wallace, Walsh, Watkins, Welch Wildrick, Williams, Woodward, and Yates—89.

Mr. BRIGGS rose to a privileged question. He to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to or-der the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, having voted with the majority to enable him to submit this

Mr. FLORENCE moved to lay the motion to reconside on the table; which motion was agreed to: Yeas 91. So the bill was rejected.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House then went in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1853, the pending question being upon the following amendment, yesterday offered by Mr. HAVEN: For paper used and to be used for printing for the Sen ste for the first session of the Thirty-second Congress

113,234.40.

For paper used and to be used for printing for the House Representatives for the first session of the Thirty-second Con Representatives to gress, \$16,411.50. gress, \$16,411.50.

For paper for the printing of the two Houses of Congressor for the second session of the Thirty-second Congress, being for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1853, \$104,664.

For compensation to the Superintendent of Public Printing and the two clerks and messenger in his office, \$4,376.33.

For blank books, advertising for proposals for paper, post to \$2,1550.

nge. &c., \$1,550. And the question being taken, the amendment v

Mr. VENABLE moved to add to the bill an item app priating \$3,000 for the completion of the pedestal of t equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson and the erection of

suitable iron railing around the same.

Mr. STANLY moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto a clause appropriating \$20,000 to aid in the completion of the monument being erected by the Washington Monument Society on the public grounds in Wash

ington.
The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment out of order,

Mr. STANLY appealed from this decision.

And the question being taken, the Chair was sustained.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, raised the question that
the amendment of Mr. VENABLE was not in order. Although he might be disposed to vote for it, yet he thought
they should stand by their rules.

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment to be in order,

Congress, at a previous session, having made an appro-priation for the erection of this pedestal, which had not proved sufficient to complete it; and the amendment pro-posed to supply the deficiency.

An appeal was taken from this decision, when the Chair

Mr. STANLY moved to amend the amendment of Ma VENABLE by adding thereto the following:

"And this appropriation is made not only in honor of Gen.
Jackson's military services, but also because of his devotion
to the Union exhibited in his patriotic opposition to nullifica-Mr. S. said that he was sincere in offering this amend-

ment, and should vote for it. He not only wished to show his admiration of Gen. Jackson's military services, but desired also to show his admiration for what he valued infinitely above all military services; and he represented his constituents when he said that though they entertained the highest admiration for that great man's conduct in war, yet they looked upon his military achievements as thrown into the shade by his ardent, patriotic, realous, uncompromising, and undying devotion to this Union when President of the United States, in putting down when President of the United States, in putting down nullification and secession. This opinion, he might say, was not formed yesterday, but had been entertained for years. He was not a Jackson man, being too young to enter into the political arena at that time; and had he been old enough, he would have voted against him. He never could have supported his civil administration; but though he committed many errors, he had a claim to his gratitude, and a claim to the gratitude of his constitu-ents, Whigs and Democrats, and he had that gratitude on account of his noble conduct while President of the United States; for when the Union was in danger, disregarding every thing else but a sense of duty, he gave utterance to the noble sentiment, which had made him immortal, "The Union: it must and shall be

principles of nullification were never abandoned until the Government abandoned the principle of a protective ta-riff, against which South Carclina had contended. Mr. STANLY. Protective principles never were

never will be abandoned.

Mr. STEPHENS. They were certainly abandoned by the compromise tariff bill which was moved in the Senate.

Mr. STANLY. That secured a protective policy.

Mr. STEPHENS said that he would not enter into a

Mr. STEPHENS said that he would not enter into a discussion of that subject. What he said was this: the spirit of nullification, whether right or wrong, never yielded until there was a yielding on the part of this Government. He was no nullifier, but he would say that the history of the country sustained him when he asserted that Gen. Jackson did not put down nullification.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr.

STANLY, and it was rejected: Ayes 52, noes 72.

Mr. STANLY remarked that the gentleman from Georgia had said that Gen. Jackson did not put down

Mr. HOUSTON called the gentleman to order. If they were to consume time this way, he desired the gentleman to confine himself to the amendment before the committee. Mr. STANLY said that his remarks would be in order. He had offered his amendment out of a sense of gratitude to Gen. Jackson for his services in putting down nullifi-cation and rebellion. He felt the benefit of this, and last year, he might say, he was elected upon it, when a spirit showed itself in his district, and though he threw away a few Whig votes, yet he gained hundreds of Democratic votes, by avowing the principles he uttered here. What

ras the tariff?—— Mr. HOUSTON inquired if the gentleman was in order discussing the tariff?

Mr. STANLY desired to know how the gentleman fro

Georgia was in order?

The CHAIRMAN ruled that the gentleman from North Carolina was in order.

Mr. STANLY continued. As long as this country should member the name of Andrew Jackson, so long would they remember with gratitude his public services. Ever since Gen. Jackson grew up to man's estate he was an earnest advocate of a protective tariff—as carnest as Washington Jefferson, and Madison, and every other man who desired to be free from British thraldom. He desired no better tariff doctrine than that of Gen. Jackson. He took issue with the gentleman from Georgia, that the compromise tariff did not secure protection. It did; the home valua-tion was its protective feature, and the debate on it show-The previous question was then seconded.

Mr. GOODENOW moved that the bill be laid on the table; which motion was disagreed to: Yeas 78, nays 96.

The question recurring on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, it was put and decided in tection to the American manufacturer; but it had to be abandoned because it could not be carried out, that feature being impracticable. He maintained that the history of the country showed that protection, so far from being abandoned by the compromise of 1832, was secured, and

intended to be secured by it, by Clay, Clayton, and other great men of that day.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, only desired to say a few words. The point at issue between the gentleman and himself was, whether Gen. Jackson put down nullifica-tion? It was not whether Gen. Jackson was or was not a protective teriff man. He was a protective tariff man, he believed, until the day of his death. He would grant this; but he contended that Gent Jackson did not put down nullification. What he said was, that, whether South Carelina was right or wrong, there was no giving way on her part—none—history would be so made upunil the Government, whether right or wrong, gave way.

This was what he had said. Mr. STANLY. The gentleman said more than that. He said that the Government, in giving way, abandoned the principle of protection.

Mr. STEPHENS said that he had asserted that the Go

verament gave way upon that bill, which South Carolina contended against as odious. The floversment did give way, but not entirely, for it had not abandoned the protective policy yet. Whether Gen. Jackson was right or tective policy yet. Whether Gen. Jackson was right or twenty-seven passengers. The following is the complete per place. But South Carolina, whether right or wrong, did maintain her position, and stood up to it, until Gen. Jackson's party here let go their hole. If there was any

due, for vetoing the bank bill, and thus putting an end to the dangerous influences of a United States Bank. He wished to move to amend the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina so that it should embody these facts; for he did not think that as it was offered it was sufficiently truthful. He lived in Philadelphia in the day of the Bank of the United States, and was a young man just commencing the world, and because he dured to be a Democrat, and chose to raise his voice in favor of principles which he believed were essential to the perpetuity of our glorious institutions; because he opposed the Bank of the United States, with all its baneinfluences, he was proscribed; and he thanked God the day had come when he was permitted upon this floor

the day had come when he was permitted upon this hoor to denounce it. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. HOUSTON was opposed to all amendments to the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Venable.) These gentlemen, some of whom had always peen the rankest enemies and bitterest revilers of Ger Jackson, were now coming forward as protectors of his fame, and were disposed to enter upon the records of the proceedings of the House that kind of testimony in his behalf for which, if he were living, he would not thank them, and for which his friends now did not thank them. Gen. Jackson's fame was beyond the reach of any thing his friends in Congress could de. They did not want to thank Gen. Jackson for destroying the Bank of the United States. The people of the country had done that triumph antly long since; and it was but a mockery now, of the worst character, for the gentleman from North Carolina to pretend that he was converted to Jacksonism, or that he had any friendship for Jackson or his reputation. He regretted exceedingly that his friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Florence) had so far forgotten himself as to engage this course of legislation, and he hoped the comm would come to a vote upon this subject, and dispose of

Mr. STANLY rose to return thanks to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means for the furious, unjustifiable, and unprovoked onslaught he had just made upon him

Mr. HOUSTON. I made no onslaught Mr. STANLY. Does the gentleman know what slaught is? Mr. HOUSTON, I do

Mr. STANLY. I doubt it very much. The gentleman ndertook to say, if I understood him, that I was among the revilers of Gen. Jackson. Mr. HOUSTON. I meant enemies-I believe I

Mr. STANLY. No, you said revilers. Mr. HOUSTON. I am willing the gentleman may take it as he pleases. I meant to say that he was ranked among the bitterest opponents and enemies of Gen. Jackson. Mr. STANLY. Opponents is one thing—revilers

Mr. HOUSTON. I make the correction. Mr. STANLY. Then you stand corrected.

mockery, is it?

Mr. HOUSTON. A great mockery.

Mr. STANLY. Why, we have mockeries here every day—mockeries from the Committee of Ways and Means continually. We had no mockery here yesterday! By what authority does the gentleman use words of that kind? I have a right to signalize my devetion to Gen.

Mr. DODGE then presented amendments which he intended to offer when the bill came up, and they were in formally ordered to be printed.

COLENIZATION IN NORTH AMERICA.

The Senate thed proceeded to consider the joint resolution declaratory of the views of the United States respecting colonization upon the North American continent by European Powers, and respecting the island of Cubar when—

Mr. SEWARD rose and addressed the Senate at length; in the course of his remarks vindicating the memory of John Quincy Adams from aspersions cast upon it by the Senator from Michigan, Mr. Cass.

Mr. CASS replied with more than his usual warmth, defending the comments made by him in 1850, on the diary of Mr. Adams.

The debate was further continued by Messra, Mal. LORY, GWN, HALE, SEWARD, MASON, UNDER-MOM, SHIELDS, BUTLER, DAVIS, DAVISON, MANGUM, SHIELDS, BUTLER, DAVIS, DAVSON, MANGUM, The Senate adjourned.

Mr. OLENDER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Clarabora to reverse the bill to establish a branch mint of the United States in the city of New York, heretofore

body understood, were not intended as personal or offen-sive to the gentleman from North Carolina, or any body else. I intended merely to characterize this mode a. ' le-gislation, and this particular legislation, by the Hous' of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, as a mackery, and I am sure the gentleman will admit it be so. What is mockery? What is intended here? Win is to be accomplished a Is there any purpose, any good any legitimate legislation to be attained? Then, if there is none, I would like to know whether I am correct in

is none, I would like to know whether I am correct in salling this a mockery?

Mr. STANLY. The gentleman said it was a mockery because the reviers of Gen. Jackson did this.

Mr. HOUSTON. I am not responsible for the gentleman's understanding. The gentleman asks, may he not be a friend of Gen. Jackson though he be dead? Certainly; the regret is that he did not show it while he was living, and that he has suffered him to remain dead solong before evincing that patriotic sentiment, that loves for him, which he seems to intimate he has inheritance a large of it? A lost inheritance a large. What has become of it? A lost inheritance, a lapso-legacy, gone, never called for until Gen. Jackson has been dead for years upon years; until his reputation is entire-ly beyond the reach of any thing that Congress may do, either individually or collectively. I repeat, Intended no-thing personal or offensive to the gentleman from North. Carolina. The truth is, but a portion of my remarks were directed to him, they were intended to apply to this mock legislation, which is the delay and destruction of the best interests of the country and the public business.

I intended nothing offensive to the gentleman.

Mr. STANLY. One word about lapse legacy. But for that capital, many gentlemen would break. [Laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE. I wish to say a few words, and I desire to be serious. The gentleman from Alabama, in the course of his remarks, denied having any offensive personal allusion to the gentleman from North Carolina. I take it for granted he had no such allusion to me.

Laughter.]
Mr. HOUSTON. I said I had no offensive personal allusion to any body. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE. The gentleman said I had forgotten myself and my duties as a member of this National Le-gislature. Now, I know that the deeds of men do live gislature. Now, I know that the deeds of men do live a after them, and it is well enough sometimes to revive a recollection of the history of a good man, and I thought this might very well be done in connexion with the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina. I learned my lessons of Democracy from Thomas Jefferson, [laughter,] and thought I was following the apostle of Democracy when I cited Jackson; and I thought the best of the many great measures of that great man's Administration was the veto of the Bank of the United States and the veneral of the descriptor.

States and the removal of the depositor.

Mr. POLK. The gentleman says that he learned Democratic principles from Thomas Jefferson. Did he know him personally? [Laughter.]
Mr. FLORENGE. No; I have read his books. [Laugh-

ter.] I believe I was performing a duty in stating what I did, believing it was good to refresh the memory of gentlemen upon this floor.

Mr. DEAN. I am opposed to all amendments, and I garden. Mr. FLORENCE. I call the gentleman to order. It is

an insulato the National Legislature to call it a bes garden. [Laughter.]
The CHAIRMAN decided the gentleman to be in order Mr. DEAN said that, seeing there was an evident desire that the committee should rise, he would submit that

The motion was agreed to, and the committee rose And the House adjourned.

THE LOSS OF THE ST. GEORGE.

The English papers contain some particulars of the loss. of the ship St. George, from Liverpool to New York, by

per place. But South Carolina, whether sight or wrong, did maintain her position, and stood up to it, until Gen. Jackson's party here let go their hold. If there was any giving way, it was in the Federal Government. South Carolina, however he might dieagree with her in policy, never quailed.

Mr. STANLY said that he did not refer to South Carolina. He was talking about nullification. Whether South Carolina gave way or not, Gen. Jackson did not; for in his proclamation he insisted upon the doctrines of protection, and said it never could be abandoned.

Mr. FLORENCE said he would like to have moved an amendment to the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. STANLY, because he did not think it was sufficiently faithful or elaborate to secure his vote in the shape in which it was framed, but he desired further to elaborate it, in order that it might be true to history. During the days of the Bank of the United States, he lived in Philadelphia, and was a victim of its persecution and proscription. He knew its tyranny and its history, and desired to accord to him the gratitude which was his due, for vetoing the working classes from the tyrannical influences of that institution, and for removing its deposites. He desired to accord to him the gratitude which was his due, for vetoing the bank bill, and thus putting an end to the dangerous influences of a United States Bank. He The Orlando, Captain White, arrived at Havro on Tuesday pieces against that vessel. The lift-boat only remained to remove 150 persons, but it could not take more than four or five at a time. Meantime the flames continued to progress, and the wind blew furiously. The sea, to, became so violent that the only means the passengers had of entering the boat was to leap into the sea, and let themselves be picked up. At length, after sixty-four times passing to and fro, the boat succeeded in placing seventy-six of the passengers in safety on board the Orlando. Of the remaining fifty-one, fifteen were drowned, eight, as already stated, were suff-cated between decks, and twenty-eight, principally women and children, fearing to throw themselves into the sea, refused to leave the burning vessel. All the crew were rescued. Eventually the Orlando, fearing for its own safety, from the progress of the flames and the violence of the sea and wind, was obliged to sheer off, leaving the twenty-eight unfortunate creatures to their wretched fate. The rescued persons were almost without clothing, but the captain and crew of the Orlando did every thing they possibly could to provide for their comfort. It was feared that a famine would arise in the ship from the unexpected demand on her stores, and, as the Orlando had lost her sails, there were small hopes of her reaching land in time. But, fortunately, the wind was in her favor, and after eleven days voyage she arrived safe at Havre. Her provisions by this time were completely exhausted, and she had only a few gallons of water. Food was immediately procured for the passengers and crews, who had already begun to feel the pangs of hunger, but they were afterwards sent to different lodging-houses, where they will be taken care of. It is the intention of some shipowners of Havre to raise a subscription for their relief.

STHAMBOAT EXPLOSION. - The new steamboat J. Wilson Captain John Roran, just as she was leaving the landing at Columbia, Arkansas, on the 6th instant, burst two of her boilers, carrying off the forecastle and nearly one third of the hurricane roof. The tremendous violence of the explosion was so great that one of the boilers was thrown some fifty yards, completely demolishing the upper part of a building. The wreck of the steamer drifted twelve miles, and sank in six feet water. It is supposed

that forty lives were lost. FREIGHT AT WHEELING.—Every boat that lands now at Wheeling leaves passengers and freight for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Gazette earnestly advises shippers to wait a little. The company have advertised that they are not ready for freight, and there will be disap-

pointments if it is pressed upon them. ALBANY, JANUALY 22.—In the District Court to-day a ver-diet was rendered on behalf of the United States against Wm. A. Hilliard, of Bridgewater, Oneida, for using a postage stamp after it had been once used already, in violation of the act of 1851. This is the first conviction for this offence.

Wm. Page was also convicted, and sent to the State Prison for three years, for embezaling money from a letter taken from the Ogdensburg post office, addressed to a female. The offence was committed on the 14th instant, and one week after the prisoner was sent to the State Prison. Jacob Legore, the young man who was arrested some time ince in Carroll county, Maryland, on the charge of stealing

Wm. Page was also convicted, and sent to the State Pris

two horses in Pennsylvania, has been convicted at Gettysburg and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. An anecdote is told of a Scotch shopkeeper who declined some request made by a customer. "Do you know," said the customer, "that I am the Rishop's lady?" "Hoot, woman," was the answer, "I would not do it if ye was his wife, much

less his leddy." Lady is a heautiful word in its place, and fe-male is a proper word in its place, but either of them employed for wife or woman is in shocking taste.—Proc. Journal.